

SWORN DEPOSITION OF ARIMA, MARISUKE
(Translation)

1. I was formerly a Rear Admiral. In December, 1929, I was placed on the reserve list. (At that time I was a captain) In April of the next year, I enrolled at the Kokugakuin College as a special student, majoring in history. In January, 1932, when I was still at the college, the first Shanghai incident broke out.

I was dispatched to the front by the Navy Ministry as a civil employee (an official not on the regular staff) to compile a war history. Arriving at Shanghai on 16 February 1932, I carried out extensive research by interviewing Japanese officers and men who saw action, staff members of the Japanese Consulate, Japanese residents and Chinese nationals. I obtained information from the Min Kuo Jih Pao (China Daily News) and other Chinese newspapers, the North China Daily News, which is a newspaper published by a British national, all available books depicting the Incident (including books published by Chinese, Japanese and third power nationals, and also from official and personal documents, telegrams, etc.

I returned to Shanghai toward the end of April 1932 and spent nearly a year in compiling the "Notes on the Incident of 1932 and 1933," "Accounts of the Fighting at Shanghai," etc.

2. The outbreak of the Shanghai incident may be summed up thus: that the basic cause of the war lay in the adoption of an anti-Japanese policy by the Chinese National Government which permitted the existence of communism in China whereby the Chinese Nationalists and Communists joined hands. As to

assigned to the Nationalist Party the task of putting the policy into effect.

3. The government gave positive anti-Japanese training to students and military personnel by maintaining connection with local administrative officials and autonomous bodies, the government coercing the masses to participate in anti-Japanese movements.

As a result, the anti-Japanese movement developed into a well controlled and organized movement. Any unlawful actions such as violence, intimidation, plunder, confiscation, etc., were recognized as lawful by the Chinese District Court, as long as they were connected with the anti-Japanese movement.

These facts can be learned through the following Chinese official documents:

A Summary of the Organization of National Anti-Japanese Societies as Resolved on 27 July 1928.

Outlines of the Plan for Severing Economic Relations with Japan as Resolved on 18 September 1928.

The Declaration made at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Representatives of National Anti-Japanese Associations, made on 8 June 1929

The Pro-Japanese National Penal Regulations as enacted in September 1923.

The Law on Collection and Disbursement of National Relief Funds as enacted in September 1923.

Moreover, in July 1931 the Committee for Effecting anti-Japanese Movements and Extending relief to Chinese Merchants was organized in Shanghai by the joint efforts of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Branch of the Nationalist Party, the Federation of National Commercial Trade Unions, and the Council to Protect Chinese Goods. The newly organized committee established the Boycott Regulation against Japanese Goods approved on 17 July 1931.

Passed also were the Japanese Goods Register Regulation, approved on 12 July 1931 and the Anti-Japanese Committee Regulations, approved 24 July 1931.

Thus the anti-Japanese movements were aggravated.

All this took place prior to the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.

This movement did not remain as a mere boycott movement but developed a movement advocating an anti-Japanese movement by the use of arms and also by the declaration of war against Japan. This resulted in on the one hand the organization of a students' volunteer corps which aimed at bringing pressure upon the Japanese residents, and on the other, the practice of anti-Japanese military training. In Shanghai, it led to the dispatching of a circular requesting the declaration of war against Japan. It was intercepted by our side on 28 September.

3. Such unlawful actions by the anti-Japanese associations occurred frequently. That they gave rise to a lawless condition due to improper handling of cases by the Shanghai Special District Court was one of the chief causes of the incident.

This is clear in view of the following speech by Mr. MacNoghten, the Chairman of the Shanghai City Council, at the Foreign National Taxpayers' Conference, held on 23 April 1932 at the Municipality, Shanghai International Settlement:

"There was nothing unusual with the attitude of the District Court (the Shanghai Special District Court) until the latter part of September, last year, when the serious

boycotting of Japanese goods was started in Shanghai. Since then, however, the intensified movement threw the entire city into an almost lawless state. In dealing with this situation the District Court lost its function to apply the criminal code to cases relating to the boycotting of Japanese goods and other anti-Japanese activities.

"Let me say a few words concerning the movement for the confiscation of Japanese goods as an actual problem without reference to the numerous instances of anti-Japanese propaganda prevalent today in various fields. The Japanese goods in possession of Chinese nationals which were plundered by the so-called "plain clothes bands" totalled 69,000 Yuan. It is said that the greater part of these goods have already been sold and proceeds were disposed of by the members of the plain clothes bands. Meanwhile many Chinese merchants who handled such Japanese goods and were branded as "traitors" were arrested without due proceedings. They were unlawfully imprisoned at such places as the Hou tien Hou Kung, etc., thus presenting a completely lawless and disorderly state.

"During this period due to either a display of distorted patriotism or of intimidation by the well organized anti-Japanese movement, the Court completely ignored the gravity of the situation.

"All efforts made by our municipality to cope with the situation brought forth absolutely no results.

"This attitude of the Special District Court was what actually led to the present hostilities between Japan and China, and I have no doubt that it constituted an important factor among the complicated circumstances which caused this extreme devastation in the Chapei area."

4. That the Shanghai Incident occurred as a result of anti-Japanese movements and eventually developed into hostile actions has been revealed in the form of a book later published under the title of "Reviewing the Bloody Battle of Sung Hu," (Volume 1; No. 1-No.3 of the Shen pao Monthly). Its author, Aung Chao-yuan, was the Commander of the 156th Brigade of the 78th Division, belonging to the 19th Route Army. He states that "The 19th Route Army was making preparations to fight Japan after 18 January 1932 in the vicinity of the Shanghai area."

Attach to: Def. Doc. No. 919

I N T E R

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent : ARIMA, Narisuke

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

Attach to:Def. Doc. No. 919

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell
the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

ARIMA, Narisuke (seal)

Attach to: Def. Doc. No. 929

On this 12th day of March 1947

At TOKYO

DEPONENT ARIMA, Nariyuki (seal)

I, ARIMA, Nariyuki hereby certify that
the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed
his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this
witness.

On the same date

At TOKYO

Witness: (signed) SOMIYA, Shiroji (seal)

Translation Certificate

I, Charles D. Sheldon, Chief of the Defense Language Branch,
hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above
certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct
translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the origin
document.

/S/ Charles D. Sheldon

Tokyo, Japan
Date 2 April 1947

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫 其他

宣稱供述書

供述者

東京都世田谷區野澤町二丁目二二番地

有馬成書

明治十七年十一月二十八日生

自分併別紙ノ通り宣稱ヲ爲シタル上次ノ如ク供述致シマス

1

トシマシテハ(一)國民政府ガ政策トシテ排日運動ヲ採リアケ(二)表面上ノ政府ノ責任ヲ迴避スル爲メ國民黨部ヲシテ之ニ當ラシメ、(三)學生並ニ軍隊ニ於テ啓シニ排日教育ヲ施シタコト、及ヒ(四)地方行政官及自治團體ト連絡シ民衆ニ排日運動ヲ強制シタコトヲ指摘スルコトガ出来マス。之ガ爲メ排日運動ハ統制アル組織的行動トナリ暴行、脅迫、誑惑、沒收等ノ不法行爲ヲソレガ排日運動タル限り法律ヨリ合法的ト認メラルルニ至リマシタ。此等ハ全國反日會組織大綱(民國十七年(一九二八年)七月二十七日決議)、對日經濟絕交計畫大綱(民國十七年九月十八日)、慰勞奸民條例(民國十二年九月制定)、如キ民國ノ公文ニヨツテ知ル事ガ出来マス。

更ニ民國二十年(昭和六年)七月上海ニ於テ市黨部執行委員會、全國商會聯合會、中國會維持會ガ中心トナリテ反日援僑委員會ヲ組織シ日會抵制辦法(同七月十七日決議)、日貨登記辦法(同七月十二日決議)、反日會章程(七月廿四日決議)等ヲ決定スルニ至ツテ排日運動ハ益惡化スルニ至リマシタ。之ハ滿洲事變勃發以前ノ事デアリマス。

次デ此ノ運動ハ單ナルがイコソトニ止マラス武力抗日抗日宣戰ノ
運動ニ進展シマシタ。學生抗日義勇軍ガ組織セラレテ抗日六人ノ
運動ヲ一方向日新ニ進チ發展シ上海ニ於テハ對日宣戰ノ通
電・電報一九月廿八日一トナリマシタ。

此等概目即係ノ不法行為が頻々トシテ起リマシタガ之ニ對スル上
海特別區地方法院ノ取扱が不適當デアツタ爲メ無法律狀態ヲ顯出
スルニ至ツタ事だ末事告ノ有力ナル原因ノ一トナリマシタ。

此ノ事實ハ一九三二年ハ昭和七年ノ四月二十三日開會セラレタル
上海共同租界工部局外人僑民者會議ニ於テ市參事會議長マクノ
ーデン氏が其報告演說中ニ左ノ如ク述べテ居ルコトニヨツテ明ラ
カデアリマス。

「法院（時區法院）ノ態度ハ昨年九月ノ末頃迄即チ上海ニ於テ排
日貨運動ノ激烈ナル開始ヲ見ルニ至ル迄ハ敢テ異狀ナカリシカ其
後ニ至リテハ同運動ノ激烈ナルコト殆ト無法律狀態ニ陥リタリト
言フベク、此狀態ニ處シテ同法院ノ日貨排斥事件其ノ他ノ排日運
動ニ對スル態度ハ全然刑事法運用ノ機能ヲ失ヒタリ。

今此問題は排日經濟宣傳、諸方面に噴溢タル事實ハ別問題トシテ現實
 ナル日當、經濟宣傳の付テ一言セウニ所謂便條ナク考ノ活動ニ依リテ
 支那ハノ所有の貿易ハ日本製貨物ノ阻害ヲシテ其賣入金ハ在一派ノ最ノ損失ス
 元ニ雖モ其大部分ハ五ニ割五分ニ割五分ニ割五分ニ割五分ニ割五分ニ割五分
 ルトナリト爲リタイフ。而テ之ト同時ニ是等日本品ヲ取扱ハタ
 ル支那商人ニシテ所謂貿易口賊ト認メラレタル多數ノ者ハ何等逮捕セラ
 ルヘキ法律上ノ理由ヲ示スヘキ令狀ノ執行ニ依ルコトナクテ逮捕セ
 ラレ後天に當ては多數ノ個所ニ不法監禁セラレ全然無法律無秩序ノ狀
 態ヲ呈出セタリ。此ノ間特區法院ノ所謂歪曲セラレタル裁判心ヲ發動
 ニ因ルヤ若クハ右ノ如キ組織的ナル排日運動ノ熾烈ナルニ怯ヘタルニ
 因ルヤハ知ラズト雖。全然自ラ其ヲ其耳目ヲ掩フテ盲目、愚者ノ態ヲ
 シ表ト、我工部局ガ其時局ニ適シセシカ爲ニ爲メニ爲シタル一切ノ必
 力ハ遂ニ何等ノ効果ヲモ學クルコト能ハサルニ付シタリ、
 特區法院ノ此態度タルヤ實ニ今日支那ニ於テ事實上ノ戰爭ヲ惹起シ
 宜爲メ開北一帶ニ可リテ甚シキ慘禍ヲ齎ラシタル事件ニ干スル原因ト

認ムヘキ總多ノ複雜ナル事情ノ中ニ在リテ實現ナル地步ヲ占ムベキモノ
ナリヲ察ハザルナリ

四

一、上海官報ハ此等排日行動ガ遂ニ軍事行動ニ移ツタモノデアルコトハ後
ニ於テモシレマシタ第十九師軍第七十八團第一五六旅ヲ參照垣ノ記シタ
海軍部戰國部鈔(申報月刊第一卷第三號一頁六號)ニ、第十九師軍ハ昭
和七年一月十八日以後上海附近ニ於テ對日戰ノ目的ヲ以テ備ヘヲ進メタ
トアルコトニヨツテ知ラレマス。

昭和廿二年（一九四七年）三月二十九日於東京

供 証 者 有 馬 成 甫

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證

明シマス

同日東京ニ於テ

立會人 宗 宮 信 次

ク

宣
書

良心ニ従ヒ所宜ヲ越ベ何事ヲモ欺秘セズ又何事ヲモ隠加セザ

ルコトヲ言フ

(署名
印)

有
馬
成
甫